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## Social Media And Its Impact On The Mental Health Of Students Location Varanasi

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### Abstract

An online community where people congregate to create, share, and alter their thoughts is known as web-based social networking. thoughts regarding any data. Online long-distance social networking communication has significantly altered how people communicate and work together during the past ten years. The utilization of the Internet has expanded decisively throughout the course of recent many years, and it has had a significant influence on how people interact and behave. Although frequent communication between friends and family members has been linked to internet use by school pupils, face-to-face interaction has decreased. Internet addiction has been characterised as an instinct rather than intoxication. Student internet addiction has a negative impact on their social, mental, and physical well-being. The objective of the ongoing review is to look at what social media means for Students' mental health with regards to pressure, tension, and sorrow. In this review, the overview technique was utilized. An example of 40 students of 9th to 12th classes, ranging in age from 16 to 18, was randomly chosen from the Varanasi district's various schools, with 20 students involving social media for under 2 hours and 20 students involving it for over 2 hours. The information was analysed using mean, standard deviation, and the t-test to determine the effect of social media on young people's mental health. The findings show a substantial difference between students who use social media for less than 2 hours and young people who use it for more than 2 hours in terms of the levels of resentment, anxiety, and stress. We could therefore conclude that students who use social media for more than 2 hours have worse mental health than those who use it for fewer than 2 hours.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Mental Health, Students, User, Internet addiction, Varanasi.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Social media takes part in an assortment of web based systems administration exercises; a typical practice concentrates on children and Students by upgrading correspondence, social connection, and, surprisingly, specific capacities. Social systems administration locales give different open doors consistently for associating with companions, cohorts, and individuals who share your inclinations. Preadolescents and youngsters' utilization of social systems administration locales has developed emphatically during the beyond five years. Later studies have linked social networking sites to anxiety and depression, among other mental diseases. Given the relative youth of social networking sites, many questions regarding their possible influence on mental health remain unresolved. The effect of social media on understudy mental health challenges is hence analyzed in this review. The objective of the review is to find out what social media means for understudy mental health conditions including pity and uneasiness (Deepti Dhurandher, 2015).

As far as individuals' mental health, the lopsidedness achieved by exorbitant social media use is of main pressing issue to society, researchers, and guardians. The inordinate utilization of social media sites is perhaps of the most well known current action. Sites that empower connection through web 2.0 and 3.0 innovations, for example, Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, internet games, virtual universes like Second Life, Sims, YouTube, online journals, and others, can be alluded to as social media. These sites of the advanced period are growing quickly and act as effectively available passages for relaxation and correspondence for the more youthful age. Thus, social media essentially affects an assortment of present day computerized life regions outside internet based correspondence, including business, legislative issues, training, health, and, surprisingly, fundamental human association. Albeit the social media peculiarities are still generally youthful, various observational examinations have evaluated the general effect of incessant utilization of social media on users' physical and mental health. In large numbers of these areas, social media obviously offers benefits (Gedam SR, 2017).

This ignorance is especially concerning in light of today's younger age, as students and children spend a lot of time engaging in online socialisation and may therefore be at a larger risk of negative outcomes. Numerous studies link social media use to its negative effects, such as an increase in anxiety, stress, hopelessness, and forlornness. Worries about social media's adverse consequences are raised by the more youthful age's more prominent utilization of it (Geetha, 2018).

### 1.1. Social media

Individuals presently consistently utilize social media, and a significant number of them go through hours on locales like Courier, Instagram, Facebook, and others. Subsequently, numerous researchers and scientists concentrate on what social media and related applications have a mean for on different parts of individuals' lives. What's more, 3.484 billion people all over the planet utilize social media in 2019, up 9% from 2018. the stage explicit orientation breakdown of social media users as of January 2020. Contrasted with 61% of Snapchat users, just 38% of Twitter users were men. However, women were

destined to use Facebook and LinkedIn. It cannot be denied that social media has integrated itself deeply into the lives of many people. Social media can be detrimental to mental health regardless of whether it has numerous charming and positive perspectives. Past examination recommended that orientation, instead old enough, was the essential driver, with ladies definitely more probable than guys to encounter mental health issues (O'Reilly M, 2018).

### **1.2. Social Relationships and Mental Health**

The significance of companionship in saving our mental health (Mental Health Establishment). As indicated by Umberson and Montez, the sort and amount of social associations affect mortality risk, physical and mental health, and health conduct. Social help can decrease avoidant adapting, diminish sadness, reduce forlornness, and support positive mental states, as indicated by various exact investigations. On the opposite side, self destruction considerations, negative social cooperations, and social segregation are completely connected with wretchedness. Social help is routinely connected to better mental health, guarantee. A social organization is fundamental for upgrading mental health. Scientists differ on the exact subtleties of what social associations mean for mental health. There were less mental health worries after a horrendous life altering situation when there was additional social help from loved ones since social help can ease pressure (Kumar, 2014).

### **1.3. Impact on mental health**

The meaning of mental health is characterized as a condition of prosperity in which an individual knows about their capacities, effectively handles day to day challenges, performs well working, and impressively increases the expectation of living in their networks. Social media's advantages and detriments for mental health are currently being talked about. A critical component of mental health security is social systems administration. The amount and nature of social contacts influence mental health, health ways of behaving, actual health, and mortality risk. The Dislodged Conduct Hypothesis could possibly make sense of how social media and mental health are connected (Marino, 2018). The contention causes the case that individuals who to invest more energy on stationary exercises like social media do as such to the detriment of eye to eye social affiliation, with which both parties have connected to a diminished gamble of creating mental sicknesses. Social speculations, then again, have found that the use of social media adjusts how individuals cooperate with, make due, and see their social organization. Several studies on the effects of social media have been completed, and it has been discovered that utilizing Facebook habitually might be related with negative side effects and marks of sorrow, nervousness, and stress. Social media users might feel a ton of strain to depict themselves such that others need to see them and to stand out as they can (Sharma KD, 2016).

#### 1.4. Objectives of the study

- To study how social media affects adolescents' sadness, anxiety, and stress levels in relation to their mental health.
- To determine the prevalence, patterns, and risk factors for Internet addiction among students

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In their study on the factors influencing social media use among a sample of young people in rural South Africa, Shava and Chinyamurindi (2018) discovered a connection between the independent variables knowledge sharing, habit, and duty and the other dependent variable social, media, and usage with regard to Facebook usage among the sample youth (Shava H and Chinyamurindi WT, 2018).

(2018) Malik and Narke conducted research on the effects of social media on Kashmiri college students. Data were gathered via a questionnaire. They provided evidence of the direct connection between social media and kids' academic success. Academic success and online networking use were directly related. They discovered that pupils spend 4 to 8 hours a day in class (HJ, 2018).

Online networking is causing problems including unease, sadness, and dietary concerns, according to Patel et al. (2016). Also, more youthful individuals' utilization of social media has become dangerous as a greater amount of them sit around utilizing social media programs while doing nothing useful, jeopardizing their mental health. It is notable that utilizing social media destinations unnecessarily can deteriorate mental health by causing expanded torment, inconvenience, agony, and sadness. SM use was consistently linked to increased depression (Patel, 2016).

GermannMolz and Paris (2015) noted that adolescents engage in online life because of the cutting-edge technology, and they also provide their skills to their friends and maintain relationships with their families as a result, which strengthens their psychological well-being (GermannMolz, 2015).

According to Len-Ros et al. (2016), utilizing social media routinely for significant distance relational correspondence accounting isn't a joke risk for youthful for Students since ordinary use of one individual to the next correspondence accounting can influence the teenagers' mental prosperity (Len-Ríos, 2016).

Web based systems administration is believed to be significant for kids' lives since it has major areas of strength for a to individuals' close to home prosperity, yet a few speculative depictions of it propose that it represents a huge gamble to individuals' mental health. Also, youth utilize social systems administration locales for computerized badgering, including deriding others, imitating others, and other actions that cause others to lose their self-esteem and confidence. Young generation online networking has some minor positive benefits (Thornicroft. et al.).

Social media use can bring about forceful and dangerous way of behaving, which is detrimental to one's personal health, particularly in youngsters, guarantee Pater and Mynatt (2017). Contingent upon the way

things are used, internet living could have negative repercussions. For example, somebody who utilizes social media unnecessarily runs the risk of harming themselves (Pater, 2017).

Oberst, et al. (2017) have described the consequences of online networking that have a particular impact on children's psychological wellbeing; excessive internet use negatively damages emotional wellbeing. Interestingly, different specialists have communicated the pessimistic effect of online life, including the World Health Association, which uncovered that individuals who have been utilizing internet-based life for some time have been protected from the risks and that it is likewise considered by them in regards to the future issues of a country (Oberst, 2017).

The positive significant connection between the quantity of social media stages and the three pessimistic profound states — sadness, uneasiness, self destruction ideation, and stress — is inspected by McCrae et al. (2017). Like this, different examinations found a connection between Facebook negative self-perception and time spent looking over by means of social media applications. When contrasted with their friends who utilized less on social media, there, those who put in more effort were 2.2 times more likely to disclose food and self-perception problems (McCrae, 2017).

Kaur and Bashir (2015) found that social media had both a helpful and an adverse consequence on Students' mental health. The constructive outcomes included social help, a feeling of closeness with others, further developed correspondence, and general mindfulness. Pessimistic impacts incorporate sexting, online badgering, cyberbullying, discouragement, stress, fatigue, close to home concealment, and a decrease in mental limit (Kaur, 2015).

### **3. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

#### **3.1. Study design**

For the momentum study, clear examination was thought about. For the target of the review, both essential and optional information were accumulated. Secondary data was gathered from websites, periodicals, and journals while primary data came through the questionnaire. The number of students in the sample was 40. We utilised a straightforward random sampling. The participants received a structured questionnaire. Segment questions were in the primary area, and numerous decision inquiries on different builds like social systems administration utilization designs, time spent on social systems administration destinations everyday, commitment with SNS, and health-related issues like difficulty nodding off or remaining conscious, depression, and anxiety were in the second section. The cross-sectional investigation was conducted in Varanasi's schools. Mean, standard deviation, and the t-test were utilized in this review to dissect the information and decide the impacts of Using social media for less than 2 hours and more than 2 hours has an impact on students' mental health in terms of depression, anxiety, and stress.

### 3.2. Participants

40 students (between the ages of 16 and 18) with Internet access were included in this study. Each kid gave their informed consent.

### 3.3. Sample

In this review, the overview technique was utilized. An example of 40 students of 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> classes, ranging in age from 16 to 18, was randomly chosen from the Varanasi district's various schools, with 20 students involving social media for under 2 hours and 20 students involving it for over 2 hours. Selected participants in this sample mostly utilised their mobile phones to access social media.

### 3.4. Tool

For the purpose of this study, data were gathered using the DASS-42 created by Lovibond and Lovibond (1995). There are 30 items on the scale. Depression, anxiety, and stress are the three associated negative emotional states that were measured by DASS. This scale uses ten items to indicate sadness, ten items for anxiety, and ten items for stress. A four-point scale is used going from didn't concern me, occasionally, frequently, and most of the time. Microsoft Excel and SPSS trial versions (IBM Corp., 2011) are available for data entry, analysis, and interpretation.

### 3.5. Hypothesis of the study

**H1:** Students who use social media for under 2 hours and those who use it for more than 2 hours on depressed days won't entirely differ from one another.

**H2:** There won't be much of a difference between students who use social media for less than 2 hours and those who use it for more than 2 hours per day of stress.

**H3:** There won't be much of a difference between students who use social media for less than 2 hours and those who use it for more than 2 hours under duress.

**H4:** There is a connection between the signs of depression, stress, and anxiety.

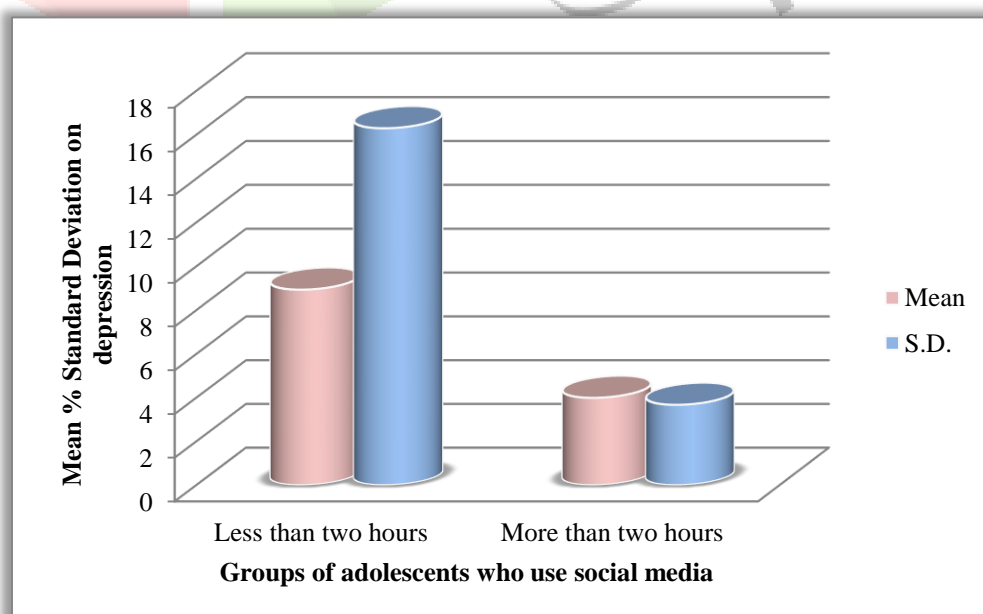
#### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following are the key findings of this paper. The distinction in despondency levels between young people who utilize social media for under 2 hours and over 2 hours is displayed in Table 1 by the mean, SD, and t-esteem.

**Table: 1. Students that utilize social media for less than 2 hours and over 2 hours may develop depression as a result**

Subject	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Degree of freedom	Tabular t-value*	Significant level
User of social media for less 2 hours	20	8.94	4.00	4.37	96	1.96	0.01
Spending more than 2 hours on social media	20	16.3	3.68				

Teenagers who utilize social media for under 2 hours on average score 8.94 (SD = 4.00) on a depression scale, whereas those who use it for more than 2 hours on average score 16.3 (SD = 3.68). The t-proportion of wretchedness among teens who utilize social media for under 2 hours contrasted with teens who use it for over 2 hours is 4.37, which is higher than the t-esteem at the importance level of 0.01 and surpasses the t-esteem. Consequently, the principal speculation is refuted, and we can reason that there is a significant contrast in the effect of social media use on wretchedness between young people who use it for under 2 hours and youths who use it for over 2 hours. Figure 1 shows it obviously.



**Figure: 1. Students who utilize social media for less than 2 hours and over 2 hours ' mean and standard deviation for depression**

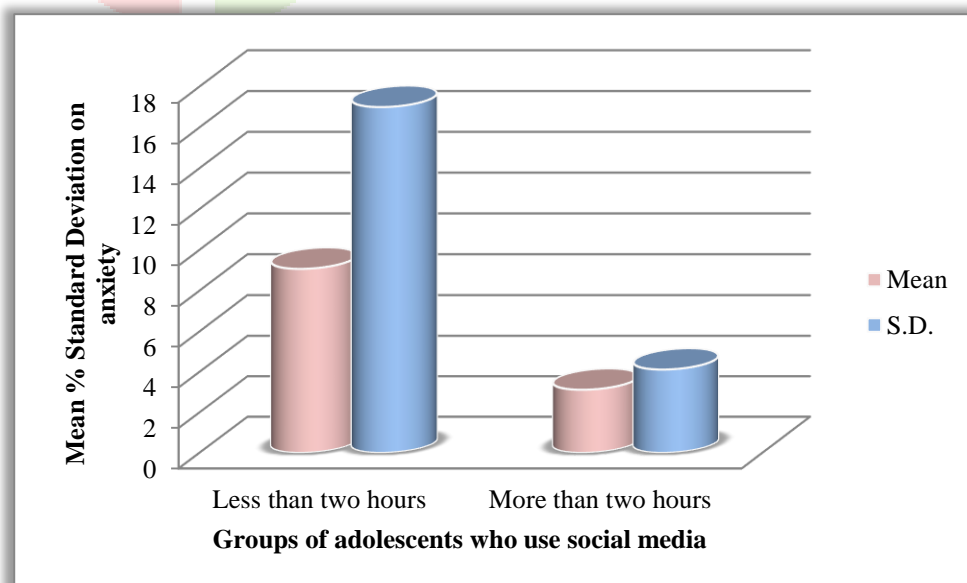
World Health Organization claims (WHO, 2019), among the main causes of adolescent disease and impairment on a global scale is depression. An increase in stress is correlated with greater autonomy, peer pressure, sex identity finding, and technology use. The gap between teenagers' real lives and future goals can widen as a result of media influence and gender conventions.

Table 2 compares the effects of adolescent social media use of less than 2 hours and over 2 hours anxiety. Teens who utilize social media for under 2 hours on average score 9.06 (SD=3.12) on an anxiety scale, whereas those who use it for more than 2 hours on average score 17.00 (SD=4.12).

**Table: 2. Students who utilize social media for less than 2 hours or over 2 hours experience anxiety as a result.**

Subject	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Degree of freedom	Tabular t-value*	Significant level
User of social media for less 2 hours	20	9.07	3.12	4.86	96	1.96	0.01
Spending more than 2 hours on social media	20	17.00	4.12				

Youngsters who utilize social media for less than 2 hours contrasted with the people who use it for over 2 hours have a 4.86 t-proportion on uneasiness that surpasses the t-esteem at the 0.01 level. The subsequent speculation is in this manner discredited, and it very well may be presumed that there is a significant contrast in tension levels between young people who utilize social media for less than 2 hours and youths who use it for over 2 hours. Figure 2 shows it obviously.



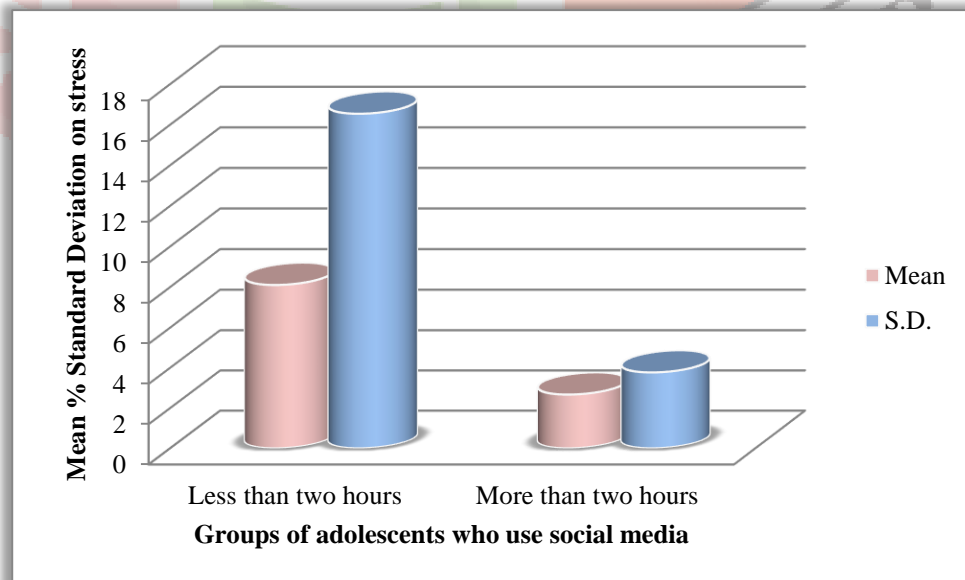
**Figure: 2. Students who use social media for less than 2 hours and more than 2 hours, on average, and their standard deviations' anxiety levels**

Students who utilize social media for under 2 hours and over 2 hours on stress are contrasted in Table 3 by their mean, standard deviation, and t-value.

**Table: 3. Students who utilize social media for under 2 hours and over 2 hours experience stress as a result**

Subject	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Degree of freedom	Tabular t-value*	Significant level
User of social media for less 2 hours	20	8.10	2.67	5.84	96	1.96	0.01
Spending more than 2 hours on social media	20	16.54	3.77				

Young people who utilize social media for under 2 hours have a mean pressure score of 8.10 (SD=2.67), while the individuals who use it for over 2 hours have a mean score of 16.54 (SD=3.77). The contrast between young people who utilize social media for under 2 hours and the individuals who use it for over 2 hours on pressure is estimated by the t-proportion, which is 5.84, which is higher than the t-esteem at the 0.01 level. Establishing that there was a massive distinction between teens who utilize social media for under 2 hours and teenagers who use it for over 2 hours on pressure implies that the third speculation is dismissed. Figure 3 shows it plainly.



**Figure: 3. Students that utilize social media for under 2 hours and over 2 hours have different stress levels, as measured by mean and standard deviation**

**Table: 4. Pearson Correlation**

		Symptoms of anxiety	Symptoms of Depression	Symptoms of Stress
Symptoms of anxiety	Pearson Correlation	1	.191	.188
	Sig. (2- tailed)		.066	0.63
	N	40	40	40
Symptoms of Depression	Pearson Correlation	.191	1	.189
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.066		.064
	N	40	40	40
Symptoms of Stress	Pearson Correlation	.188	.189	1
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.63	.064	
	N	40	40	40

The above Table 4 significance value is greater than 0.05. There is a linear positive relationship between the symptoms of anxiety and the fourth hypothesis, which is consequently validated., sadness, and stress.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of health issues caused by Internet use.

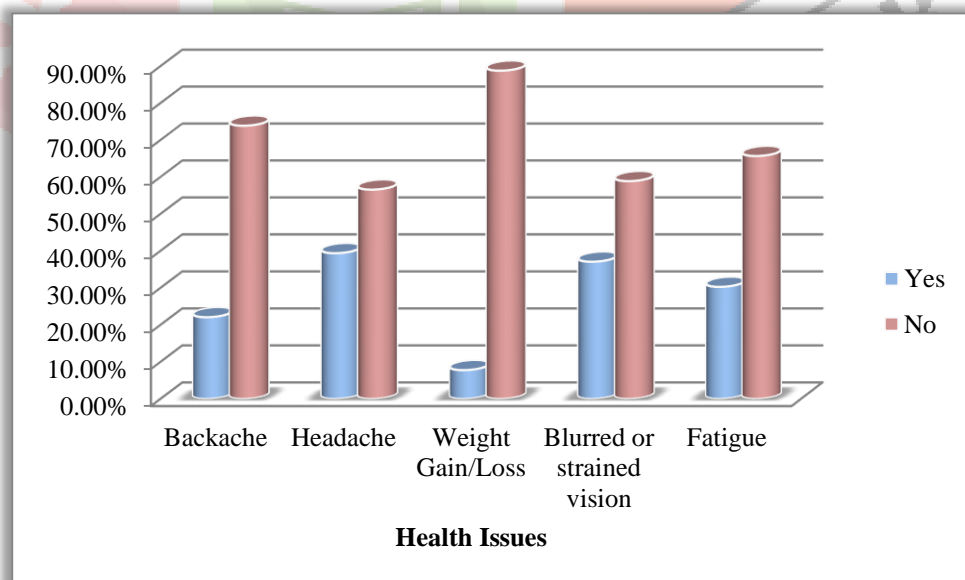
**Figure: 4. Health issues caused by Internet use**

Figure 4 reveals that, of the 40 study participants, almost one-third (30.1%) felt fatigued while using the Internet, more than one-third (36.9%) had strained vision, and more than one-third (39.2%) reported having headaches while using the Internet. Only 7.6% of the students, however, claimed to have gained or lost weight as a result of their excessive Internet use.

The Internet addiction among kids attending Varanasi schools were the focus of the study, which was one of many on the subject undertaken around the globe. Excessive social media use has been linked to depression, according to a recent study. As indicated by this review, there is an association between the amount of social systems administration destinations and how much time spent on social media. Everyday media utilization destructively affects kids, adolescents, and young people by expanding their affinity for mental health issues including misery and uneasiness along with making them more powerless against future clinical issues. The discoveries of this study demonstrate an association between social media utilization and the amount of social systems administration destinations (S., 2019). Overall, we discovered that cutting back on social media actually makes you feel happier and less lonely, indicating that this qualitative change in wellbeing is caused by cutting back on social media. This study found a connection between's the utilization of social systems administration locales and the presence of burdensome side effects. Overuse of SNS might worsen mental health because it can cause increased worry, depression, discomfort, and other negative emotions. This study discovered a connection between the symptoms of anxiety and those of depression. Additionally, there is a connection between anxiety also, being fundamentally more connected on social systems administration locales than, in actuality. This study's methodological flaw was its limited sample size and the fact that it came from only one major university, making it less than fully representative of the entire world. As a result, we are unable to generalise the findings and are unable to guarantee their external validity (World Health Organization (WHO), 2019).

## 5. CONCLUSION

The objective of the review was to decide what social media was meaning for students' mental health issues. The consequences of this study uncovered a significant distinction in the degrees of misery, tension, and stress in young people who involved social media for under 2 hours contrasted with the individuals who involved it for over 2 hours. Therefore, it stands to reason that teens who use social media for more than 2 hours have worse mental health than those who use it for less time. The concentrate likewise showed a huge relationship between's the indications of nervousness, stress, and pity. Subsequently, students' mental health, including melancholy and uneasiness, is being influenced by expanded social media utilization, the amount of social systems administration destinations, and extreme time spent on social systems administration locales.

The Internet is a reliable and convenient tool for learning new things and fostering social connections. Without the Internet, it is impossible for us to imagine what our lives would be like as it serves so many different purposes, including social networking, education, and entertainment. Based on the material that is currently accessible, it was determined that while students are not addicted to the Internet per se, they are addicted to particular websites like Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube. Young people find some social networking sites to be very engaging for communicating and building networks by substituting virtual relationships for real-world ones, but excessive Internet use is bad for one's physical, mental, and

social well-being. Even when a person is aware of their addictions, quitting them is not always simple. This study found that the majority of students experienced stress as a result of their excessive Internet use. The Internet has advantages and disadvantages for kids, just like any other information source, but it's important for them to recognise that, when used appropriately and honourably, the Internet can be an incredible tool and resource. Teachers and students' parents should keep an eye on how they use the Internet.

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